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LOS ANGELES

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1898.

ON STREETS AND TRAINS 5 CENTS  
AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES

## THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

**LOS ANGELES THEATER**—C. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treas. G. W. WATTS, Manager.  
Tonight, Tuesday and Wednesday Nights, April 18, 19, 20, Matinee Wednesday.  
First appearance in this city of **James J. Corbett**. And an admirable company in the successful drama,  
"A NAVAL CADET."  
Seats now on sale. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Telephone Main 70.

**LOS ANGELES THEATER**—C. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treas. H. C. WYATT, Manager.  
**2 NIGHTS—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY—APR. 25, 27.**  
Grand Opera in Italian. Damrosch and Ellis announce the first appearance of  
**MELBA**.

Supported by the renowned artists Salinas, Matfield, Carbone, Campanari, Van Cauter, Rains, Tonia, Viviani, Van Hout, Monday Evening, "THE BARBER OF SEVILLE." Wednesday Evening, Two Acts from "Traviata," and "Mad Scene" from "Lucia." Full Chorus and Orchestra under direction of SIG. ORESTE BOMBONI.  
The regular sale of reserved seats will open at the theater box office Wednesday morning, April 20, at 9 o'clock. Prices—\$7, \$5, \$3, \$2, \$1.50, \$1, 50c, 25c. The subscription sale has been closed, but all tickets already sold or subscribed for at Blanchard's Music Store may be exchanged for seats in the theater at any time, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock at the theater box office. Tel. Main 70. Melba engagement under local management of H. C. Wyatt and F. W. Blanchard.

**ORPHEUM**—Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater.  
**WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 18.** Stars of all Nations. A powerful collection of the most famous vaudeville artists on earth. The famous star of "Casper the Yodeler," CHARLES T. ELLIS & CO., presenting the musical one-act comedy, "Mrs. Hogan's Music Teacher," introducing new, original, and pretty songs, special scenery, electrical effects, etc. The beautiful Mlle. BARTHO, from the Paris Berge, Paris. The celebrated Parisian transformation dancer. The talk of Paris, London and New York. "The Five Whirlwinds." The Arabian wonders—Massoud, Alachi, Hassan, Sussia and Mussa—introducing an act full of novelty and surprise. Amazing feats of strength and agility. The Beau Brummels, Montgomery and Stone. Albert Athas and Lizzie Collins. McCall and Daniels. John W. West. Positively Last Week of the AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. A new series of views, including "GEN. LEE IN HAVANA," "WRECK OF THE BATTLESHIP MAINE," "Spanish Battleship Vizcaya," "Torpedo-boat Dupont," U. S. Navy, and other Havana views. PRICES NEVER HANGING—Evening reserved seats 25c and 50c; gallery 10c. Regular Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Main 1447.

**BURBANK THEATER**—JOHN C. FISHER, Manager.  
Large Houses Nightly. Telephone Main 1270.  
Beginning Tonight, Grand Double Bill. THE BELASCO-THALL STOCK COMPANY, presenting the screaming Farce Comedy and London Success, "LOST FOR A DAY," followed by Francis Powers' Chinese Drama, "THE FIRST BORN." Three Months in San Francisco. Witnessed by 150,000 people. With all the original scenery, costumes and music. Evening Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

## AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

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FIVE MINUTES FROM CITY HALL AND PRINCIPAL HOTELS



Ostrich Plumes, Collarettes and Boas manufactured before your eyes by Experts, and sold at first cost.

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The Largest in America.

SEVEN ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL SHADY GROUNDS.  
Ostrich nests, chicks, yearlings and old pairs in their breeding corals—NEARLY 100 IN ALL. The right place, purchase feather boas, caps and tips all lengths and styles on hand. The finest grades can be obtained here at reasonable prices. Pasadena electric and Terminal Ry. cars stop at the gate; fare 10 cents.

**MUSIC HALL**—First door south of Los Angeles Theater.—Tuesday Afternoon, April 19, 3:00 p.m. Sixth Popular Matinee.  
Concert given by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Harley Hamilton. Admission 25c. Seats on sale at all Music Stores and at the door.

## SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

**CALIFORNIA LIMITED—Via Santa Fe Route.**

It is the Best. Don't Miss it.  
Leaves Los Angeles..... 8:00 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.  
Leaves Pasadena..... 8:25 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.  
Arrive Kansas City..... 6:40 p.m. Thursday and Sunday.  
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Arrive Chicago..... 9:45 a.m. Friday and Monday.  
This great train with its famous dining-car service is run for passengers with first-class tickets only, but no charge beyond the regular ticket and sleeping-car rate is made. Dining-cars serve breakfast leaving Los Angeles. Vestibuled and electric lighted. All the luxuries of modern travel.

**KITE-SHAPED TRACK**, THE SIGHT TO SEE, DONE IN A DAY.  
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Leave Los Angeles 9:00 a.m., Pasadena 9:25 a.m. Returning arrive Los Angeles 6:25 p.m., Pasadena 6:50 p.m., giving two hours stop at both Redlands and Riverside.  
**The Observation Car** On this train affords pleasant opportunity for seeing the sights.

**San Diego and Coronado Beach.**  
The most beautiful spot in the world.  
Two daily trains, carrying parlor cars, make the run in about four hours from Los Angeles, and on Tuesday and Saturday nights the Coronado Special will run. The ride is delightful, carrying you for seventy miles along the Pacific Ocean beach.  
SANTA FE ROUTE OFFICE, 200 SPRING ST., COR. SECOND.

**Sunset Limited.**  
Composite Car, Ladies' parlor Compartment Car, double drawing-room Pullman sleepers and through dining car, SOLID VESTIBULED TRAIN, Los Angeles to St. Louis and Chicago.

**Without Extra Charge**.....  
Leaves Los Angeles 10:30 a.m. every Friday, with close connection at St. Louis and Chicago, for New York, Boston and all points East.

**Sunset Limited Annex**  
Via New Orleans to Washington and New York. Through sleeping-cars and dining-car service. San Francisco to New Orleans, thence to East.  
Leave Los Angeles 10:30 a.m. every Friday.

**FAST TRAINS EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK**—  
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Excursions Personally Conducted. Offices—223 S. Spring 122 W. Second St.

**M. T. LOWE RAILWAY**—Grandest Mountain Resort on Earth.  
Echo Mountain House, high-class hotel, rates \$12.50 and upwards per week. Guests remaining one week or longer allowed a refund of "ticket rate" and "resort" daily transportation between Echo Mountain, Pasadena, and Los Angeles.  
Full particulars at office.

**CUT RATES**—  
Ogden and Salt Lake, Colorado Springs and Denver, St. Paul, Chicago, New York and Boston. Regular Tourist Excursion Tickets.  
Tel. M. 802. DE CAMP & LEHMAN, 213 S. Spring Street.

## UNCERTAINTY.

House May Not Concur  
With the Senate.

Recognition the Rock Upon  
Which It Splits.

Speaker Reed Laboring for  
Non-concurrence.

PRESIDENT'S VETO FEARED.

Hoar Urges House Leaders to  
Stand by President.

Senate Resolution a Violation of  
International Law.

Request for a Conference May  
Be Made.

PROGRAMME NOT DECIDED ON.

Should the Resolutions Result in  
War, Revenue Measures Will Be  
Presented at Once and Army Re-  
organization Bill Will Be Passed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—Tomorrow the difficult task of adjusting the differences between the Senate and House on the Cuban resolutions begins. The rock on which the two houses split is the recognition of independence of the Cuban republic, which recognition was incorporated in the Senate resolution. Were that clause eliminated, nothing would have prevented immediate concurrence by the House, as the great majority of the Republicans of the lower branch of Congress are eager for a conclusion. But the action of the Senate declaring for the recognition of Cuba's independence against the direct and specific recommendations of the President has given the conservatives a rallying cry from the standpoint of party loyalty, which proved very effective today.

One of the most prominent Republican leaders on the floor of the House denominated that portion of the Senate resolutions a "direct assault" upon the President which no loyal Republican could endorse, and upon this theory Speaker Reed and his lieutenants have been proceeding today in their campaign against concurrence in the Senate resolutions.

All day long the Speaker's rooms at the Shoreham have been like the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of an army. He has consulted with his lieutenants, Messrs. Dingley of Maine, Dabell of Pennsylvania, Cannon of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio and Payne of New York. He has seen Messrs. Joy of Missouri, Lorimer of Illinois, Heatwole of Minnesota and other leaders of the Republican opposition, and through other agencies has had a thorough canvass made of the Republican side of the House. Tonight he is confident the Republicans of the House can be marshaled against yielding to the Senate on the main issue. The chief complaint of those who want to concur is that non-concurrence means delay, complications, possibly a reopening of diplomatic negotiations and possibly further concessions by Spain which will embarrass the United States when the time for action arrives. Members have been labored separately with, and arguments against recognition have been reiterated and reinforced.

Especially have been the arguments advanced by Senators Allison and Morgan, that if we recognize the independence of the existing government Gen. Gomez might at any time negotiate a peace with Spain which would leave the United States in the lurch. When France allied herself with us in the revolutionary war it was for the purpose of gaining our independence, but we were held to the compact with the stipulation that no peace with Great Britain should be negotiated without France's consent.

More than this, it is claimed that there are evidences that the Senate will yield to the recognition of independence if the House stands firm. Notwithstanding the large majority for the resolution, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts today urged tenaciously the Senate's proposition. He assured them that the Senate would not hold out. But possibly the strongest argument brought to bear is that the President himself could not approve any resolution which contained such an invasion of his prerogative and which plainly violates every precedent of international law. This strong intimation of a Presidential veto would involve an entirely new start, and the delays incident to it had a powerful influence,

although in certain quarters it was asserted that a Presidential veto would be overridden.

The suggestion that the President might sign the resolution and send a message to Congress saying the clause recognizing the independence of Cuba was ultra vires, beyond the jurisdiction of Congress, was frowned upon by the President's friends. Those who were in favor of concurrence in the Senate resolution were not particularly active today, but some of them are showing determination. At one time today it was said thirty-three Republicans had agreed to vote for concurrence, but this could not be confirmed, and the conservatives are confident that not half that number will break over the traces.

They realize, however, that the chief danger lies in a possible stampede. If twenty-five Republicans join the Democrats and Populists in voting for concurrence, the resolutions go to the President as passed by the Senate. Should the little band of Republicans who will vote to concur, make one "silly" doubtful, it is feared that many others will go over in a body. Some of them have made their acquiescence in the programme mapped out dependent upon the ability of the Republicans to carry it out. If the resolution is to be carried, they say, they cannot afford to be out at the death. They say they could not justify such a course with their constituents. It is said many of the western Republicans today to vote for the Senate resolution.

The whole programme for tomorrow has not been absolutely decided upon. Something will depend upon the situation as it appears when the final reports are made to the Speaker in the morning. The Speaker, however, will hold that the resolutions as amended do not have to go to the committee, but a motion to concur or non-concur is in order. This will bring the whole question immediately before the House. It has not yet been decided whether the motion shall be to non-concur with a request for a conference, or to concur with an amendment striking out the recognition of independence, and perhaps making other slight amendments in the other sections of the Senate resolution.

In the latter case the position of the House would be definitely on record, and might be more satisfactory to the radical Republicans, who are suspiciously narrow of confidences. But in either event, except in the improbable one that the Senate would accept the House amendment without further action, the resolutions would go to conference.

There has been considerable criticism of the wording of the Senate amendment today. Gen. Grosvenor said the resolutions which are to be the inspection of the world should at least be "grammatical and diplomatic." There is a strong intimation that delay is what is desired by those opposed to war in the hope of some action by the Spanish Cortes. A hope is expressed that Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who has been quailing in his place tomorrow. If Mr. Hitt is not able to be present, Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania and Mr. Quigg of New York, will be the Republican conferees. Both are in thorough sympathy with the administration and Speaker Reed.

The motion to be made tomorrow will of course be antagonized by a plain motion to concur. This latter would take precedence over a motion to non-concur and would have to be voted upon first, but the Speaker has already held this session that a motion to concur with an amendment taken precedence over a motion to non-concur. It is desirable from a strategic point of view that the first vote to be taken should be on the proposition of the Republican leaders, and therefore the strong probability is that this will be the motion. The debate will not be long, and if necessary a special rule will be brought in to cut off embarrassing amendments and motions.

If the resolutions should result in war, the revenue measure agreed upon by the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee would be taken up at once. The Army Reorganization Bill, as modified, will also be passed as soon as an opportunity offers.

The opposition to the modified measure of the National Guard will be withdrawn.

There are contested elections and other minor matters to fill up whatever time remains during the week in the House.

**A TALE FOR THE MARINES.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] There is a story tonight to the effect that Capt. Gomez, who was taken prisoner by the United States, is being held in a hole, which will allow him to escape, and that Spain will be able to say she has never been coerced.

President McKinley has said there is no cause for war in the Maine explosion, so that incident passes. This is believed to be the reason why the administration men favor delay by conference and debate.

**PRESIDENT'S PREROGATIVE.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Journal will publish the following card from ex-Atty.-Gen. W. H. Miller: "As the question whether the recognition of a new government in Cuba is an executive or legislative function has become a practical one, it may be of interest to know what some of the courts have said about the matter."

"In Williams vs. the Suffolk company (3rd Summer, 272) the decision of the case turned upon the disputed sovereignty of the Zakland Islands. The government of Buenos Ayres insisted that these islands were part of its dominion. This the government of the United States denied. Justice Story, being asked to decide this question as an original judicial question, refused to do so, and said: 'My judgment is that this court possesses no such authority; that it is bound by the doctrine and claims insisted on by its own govern-

ment, and that it must take them to be rightful until the contrary is established by some formal and authorized action of that government.'

It is very clear that it belongs to the executive department of our government to recognize from time to time any new governments which may arise in the political revolutions of the world; and until such new governments are so recognized they cannot be admitted by our courts of justice to have or to exercise common rights and prerogatives of sovereignty."

"To this proposition Justice Story cites *Celston vs. Hoyt* (3d Wheaton, 246) and a number of English cases. The same case in which this opinion was delivered by Justice Story, having been brought before the Supreme Court, Justice Emelman (13th Pet., 415) speaking for the court, said:

"If the executive branch of the government shall, in its correspondence with a foreign nation, assume a fact in relation to the sovereignty of any island or country, it is conclusive on the judicial department, and it is not material to inquire, nor is it the province of the court to determine, whether the Executive be right or wrong. It is enough to know that in the exercise of his constitutional functions he has decided the questions. Having done this, under the responsibilities which belong to him, it is obligatory on the people and the government of the United States."

"In the case of *Luther vs. Jordan* (7th Howard, 1) the question for decision was which of the two alleged governments was the true State government of Rhode Island. It was there held that, under the Constitution requirement, that the United States guarantee to each State a republican government it was for Congress to decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not, and that therefore the act of Congress which had been passed in the case, controlling. But Chief Justice Taney, speaking for the court in that case, said: 'In the case of the foreign nations the government acknowledged by the President is always recognized in the courts of justice, and this principle has been applied by the act of Congress to the sovereign States of the Union. It is said that this power in the President is dangerous to liberty, and may be abused. All power may be abused if placed in unworthy hands. But it would be difficult, we think, to point out any other hands in which this power would be more safe, and at the same time equally effectual.'

"Again only a few years ago, in *Jones vs. the United States* (137 U. S. 202) in which the question for discussion was as to the sovereignty of the United States over Navassa, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the court cited, and quoted with approval the language of Justice McLean, above set forth. These seem to indicate pretty clearly the trend of judicial opinion on this question."

[Signed] "W. H. H. MILLER."  
Indianapolis, April 17.

## NEW TURN OF AFFAIRS.

Queen Regent Also Favors That Course—Many Indications That Spain Is Seeking a Way to Avoid War After All the Bluster.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
ROME, April 18.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special from here to the New York World says an exalted prelate of the Vatican asserts that the Pope hopes for peace through Archbishop Ireland.

The Pope would already have urged Spain to accept the inevitable and relinquish Cuba had he not been prevented from so doing by the attitude of Don Carlos.

"We wish war might be avoided," said an official of Italy's Foreign Ministry, "but we recognize Spain has not the same right to Cuba that God Almighty has. Spain forgot her rights were subordinate to her duties, and she must pay the penalty. The powers of Europe never dreamed of making a naval demonstration against the United States in favor of Spain."

Di Rudini, president of the Council of Ministers of Italy, telegraphs to the New York Journal tonight: "Italy, in conjunction with other powers, will make every effort to prevent war, but if unfortunately war should break out, Italy will observe a position of absolute neutrality."

**BERNABE WANTS TO STAY.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
BERLIN, April 18.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Washington correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger cables an interview with Señor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish Minister to the United States. The Minister said: "We have made extraordinary concessions in ignoring American insults, in permitting import of food into Cuba, and suspending hostilities. Notwithstanding all this, neither the insurgents nor Americans have appreciated these facts as they should have done. Despite the prevailing excitement, I hope calmer consideration of the question will induce America to commence diplomatic negotiations and render my departure unnecessary."

**WAITING FOR AMERICA.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
LONDON, April 18.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the New York World quotes Marquis de Guirior, First Secretary of the Spanish Embassy in London, as saying: "If war comes it will be forced upon us by the United States. We shall wait for America to declare war. But before she does so let her remember the extent of her costs, amount of her commerce, and that we have scores of ships of almost every European nationality ready and willing to sail under letters of marque. It has been suggested that Spain will be in difficulty regarding coal. If it has been decided that coal is contraband of war, I have received no official intimation of the fact. The United States would be in a worse plight, for we have hundreds of thousands of tons at Porto Rico. As to America being able to seize that port immediately, it would be just as sensible for me to talk of our capturing Chicago at once."

**SPANISH EXASPERATED.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
MADRID, April 18.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the New York World says the Spaniards are exasperated because the United States is pursuing a policy of more active interference just when Madrid and Havana are sanguine of early and favorable results of negotiations already begun between the insurgents and autonomists. The decisive moment will arrive when Woodford is instructed to place before the Spanish government the American demands. It is still expected in diplomatic quarters and by some ministers that those demands will afford the last chance for mutual understanding.

**BYRAN'S BAD BREAK.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
WASHINGTON, April 18.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The New York Press special correspondent here says the appearance of William Jennings Bryan upon the scene and his active participation as adviser in recent events in the Senate has driven dissenting Republicans into line with the administration.

**A NOTE OF DISCORD.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
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## WON'T CONCUR

Possibility of a Deadlock  
in the House.

The Crisis Being Complicated by  
Domestic Politics.

Independence Feature May Be  
Dropped in Conference.

Efforts Made to Secure Votes to Concur in the Senate Resolution.  
A Vote May Be Taken by One O'clock.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—A majority of the Senate will give very little attention to any other subject until the Cuban question is finally disposed of in Congress. That body having acted upon the resolutions of independence and intervention, the question is not now properly before it, but this is of such intense interest that the Senators will continue to give it their individual attention until an adjustment with the House is secured. The supporters of the Senate form of expression are hopeful that public sentiment will compel the House to accept the Senate declaration, but they know that the industrial conservative element is against them, and they realize that they may be disappointed in the action of the House. In that event they are prepared to stand out against surrender on the part of the Senate.

How long this determination will hold remains to be developed, but the advocates of recognition of Cuban independence refuse to be convinced that any other course than its recognition is tenable. They decline to even discuss the terms of any compromise short of the Senate's action on this point. Whether they would hold to this if they should find the House equally determined, is not certain in view of the pressure for action. Still, many of the most radical pro-Cubans say that insufficient action is no better than no action at all.

On the other hand, there is an element in the Senate of respectable proportions which favors the House resolutions over those of the Senate, and whose influence will be constantly exerted in the Senate against that body's own declaration. The outspoken Senators who hold this view are the twenty-one who voted against the resolution as amended, and there probably will be a dozen more who voted for the declaration as a whole who are not at heart favorable to it, and who would not be greatly disappointed at finding an opportunity to nullify the Senate's resolution. Thus it is that while the sentiment in the Senate is not yet sufficiently crystallized to justify positive prediction there is enough difference of opinion to present an interesting situation if the House fails to endorse the Senate's action.

Aside from the Cuban question, the Senate probably will devote itself largely during the week to the appropriation bills. The Sundry Civil Bill has been only partially considered, and the Naval Bill is on the calendar awaiting action. There are many disputed points in both bills.

**A QUEER COMBINATION.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
NEW YORK, April 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Washington special to the Herald says that at the bottom of the action of the Senate last night were efforts to embarrass the administration. The prime mover in the conspiracy was Foraker of Ohio, ably assisted by William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska. The latter employed much of his time in lobbying in support of the Foraker amendment. It is further stated that the crisis of the situation last night was one of domestic politics rather than one of foreign affairs.

**PERVICIOUS ACTIVITY.**  
Boy Orator Playing Politics in Washington.  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Action of the Senate on the Cuban question will undoubtedly be the cause of a legislative deadlock, the duration of which cannot now be foreseen. That the House of Representatives will adhere to its action of Wednesday, at least as far as recognition of "existing Cuban republic" is concerned, there is not the slightest reason to doubt. Republican Representatives of every shade of opinion on the Cuban question are unanimously in favor of standing by the resolution, which was adopted by the House only four days ago by a majority of 322 to 19. Of course, it is expected the matter will be the subject of a conference between the two houses, and it is probable the House will vote to non-concur and ask for a committee of conference before it adjourns tomorrow.

Present indications are that the Democratic and Populist vote against non-concurrence will be solid, as it was for the substitute proposed by the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs Wednesday. This change of sentiment is largely attributed to the influence and active efforts of William J. Bryan, who spent two days in Washington last week and devoted most of his time to conferences with Dem-

## Points of the News in Today's Times

[THE BUDGET T.—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget includes the Associated Press story or night report and exclusive Times dispatches, making 13,883 words or about 16 columns. A summary follows:]

### Southern California—Page 5.

San Diego Harbor to be mined....  
Volunteers for Naval Reserve and militia are showing a hesitancy in enlisting.... Prince Albert continues to maintain his isolation at Coronado.... A. W. Bailey, manager of the Coronado Hotel, to resign.... Preparing for a large celery crop in Orange county.... Colony of white squirrels found at Laguna Cañon.... Mining development at Eagle mountain—Water being developed for the Iron City.... Death of Miss E. Steele at Pomona.... Council meeting at Santa Barbara.... Riverside Klondiker reported in luck—Recruiting for the National Volunteer Reserves.... A cutting affray at San Bernardino.... Pioneers in session.... Souvenir of President Lincoln.... Anxiety in Pasadena over the missing Penelope.

### Pacific Coast—Page 3.

Coursing at Modesto.... Ball at San Francisco, Sacramento and other places. Man killed at Jerome.... Third mate of whaler *Corra* arrives overland from the Arctic.... A house at Sacramento looted while the owner was preaching.... Coursing at San Francisco.... Methodist Golden Jubilee at Santa Cruz. The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.  
News of the oil field.... Sermons at the churches.... Coursing at Agricultural Park.... Programme of the Women's Parliament.

### General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Senate will do nothing this week but attend to Cuba.... House members forming a combine to force recognition of the republic, but the President's wishes will be strong enough to keep members in line.... Omaha exposition will go ahead despite war preparations. The Alabama to be launched May 15. New wheel records.... Quiet day at Washington—President goes to church. Colored troops well received at Key West.... Half-million-dollar fire at Charlestown, Mass.... Planning to overthrow William J. Bryan and boom Pittsburgh Lee for President in 1900. Ten killed in a Clay county quarrel. Bill to call out 400,000 volunteers. By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.  
More rioting at Malaga.... The bull fight keeps Madrid's populace quiet. Spain will flatly refuse intervention. Prayers asked for Gladstone.... Baron Fava says there will be no war.... Bank of England attracting all the gold it can.... Consular and diplomatic agents told to look for Spanish vessels.... Autonomists seek a conference with the insurgents.... Havana expecting a fight and eager for the first shot.... Spanish report says the Maine explosion was internal.... Hopes of European interference abandoned.... Spain dodging responsibility.... Pope urges Spain to abandon Cuba.







## UNCERTAINTY.

(CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.)

The negotiations are proceeding without interruption and success is still possible. Personally I must say it will be very difficult to maintain peace, and the excitement on both sides of the Atlantic is too strong to be suppressed successfully by the governments. But what I am certain of is this: That there will be no real war in the ordinary sense of the word, but a war of nerves and almost as soon as they begin, because Europe will mediate between the belligerents under conditions which will tend to be extremely favorable to peace with honor for both sides. It is then that the marked moderation of the Spanish government will bear fruit.

The idea of armed intervention by Europe is absurd and unfounded. Not one power is disposed to support such a suggestion, although all admit that the United States is in the right and the United States in the wrong. It seems to me, therefore, that Spain will yet enjoy an opportunity of trying the experiment of Cuban autonomy.

"The ministers are certain that their moderate peaceful policy, which has made a great impression upon Europe, will sooner or later bear good fruit and that the prospect of peace is not yet disposed of. At all events negotiations between the representatives of the powers continue, and great hopes are placed in them."

WILL CLEAR THE ATMOSPHERE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
MADRID, April 17, 8:30, p.m.—The ministerial cabinet, consisting of the United States Senate resolutions, calls the attention to the "unexpectedly large majority." It believes the existence of the minority resolution, joined with other resolutions, may lead the committee to agree to replace the independence proposition with one for immediate intervention.

"Even presiding the final resolution passed, in that form," continues El Correo, "well-informed judges believe that President McKinley would not give immediate effect to them, preferring further negotiations. Nevertheless, the optimism's views do not warrant the statement that the problem is greatly ameliorated. If the cabinet of Congress vote a compromise tomorrow or Tuesday, President McKinley's action will soon clear the atmosphere."

SPANISH PRESS COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
MADRID, April 17.—Perfect quiet reigns in Madrid, though the streets are thronged with promenaders. The Epoca (Conservative), referring to outbreaks of popular feeling in the provincial towns, counsels the government to deal gently with the rioters, considering the provocation received from the American public. It urges the Spanish government to continue its dignified attitude, should the situation in defense of the nation's rights.

The Epoca says that only students took part in the demonstration at Barcelona, but that the revolutionary element was at the bottom of the outbreak in Malaga.

The Official Gazette will shortly publish the report of the Spanish commission of inquiry into the Maine disaster, demonstrating that the explosion was of internal origin.

MONITOR NAHANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
NEW YORK, April 17.—The monitor Nahant arrived early this morning from Philadelphia and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I. The Nahant left League Island 12th inst., and was towed to this port by a tug. She is manned mostly by Naval Reserves.

T. BLES OF THEIR OWN

EUROPEAN POWERS TOO BUSY TO MEDDLE SERIOUSLY.

Spanish Colony Will Leave Tampa for Havana on an American Vessel Chartered by Minister Polo.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Spanish minister, Señor Polo, today closed a charter for an American steamer of the Plant Line, which will carry practically the entire Spanish colony of Tampa to Havana tomorrow. In making the charter, the minister gave assurance that in case of hostilities the steamer would be cleared from Havana given ample protection, and allowed to return to an American port. The Spanish party will number 408, most of them young men who have served their services in the Spanish army in case of war. Some women and children are included, as they are a part of the colony making the move, and it is said also that hostility to the Spanish residents in the Spanish colony has been marked of late. The Consul and Vice-Consul, with two assistants, remain at Tampa.

The Spanish minister had a comparatively quiet Sunday, having time to drive with the Swedish minister, the two having been associated in the diplomatic service for two years. Señor Polo received a number of dispatches from Madrid, but they developed no new phases of the question, and did not bear out the reports that the minister would seek the good offices of the United States in case the House resolution became a law. No official information has been received as yet to the reported negotiations with Gen. Gomez toward his surrender, although there is no disposition to discredit the report.

At the embassies and legations of the great powers, the unusual activity of the last three weeks was noticeably relaxed, as it had been expected to be in these quarters that there will be no action, certainly none of a radical character toward mediation or intervention between Spain and the United States. While the recent exchange of notes was in progress some of the embassies here were open nightly until 2 a. m. in connection with the efforts of the powers to get together. This proved unavailing, and as one of the members of the Diplomatic Corps said tonight: "The powers have no real troubles of their own to permit them to reach a concert in this affair."

The Austrian minister gave a diplomatic dinner tonight, the Russian and French ambassadors, the Russian and the Spanish ministers being among the guests. The gathering was purely of a social character.

STIR AT KEY WEST.

Colored Troops March to Quarters. Greeted with Pranks.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
KEY WEST, April 17.—The arrival of Cos. A and G of the Twenty-fifth Infantry aroused Key West from tropical lethargy, and this Sunday has been marked by unwonted stir. The fleet in the harbor and the military on land give this lazy little town a warlike aspect.

The colored troops, 125 in number, were obliged to remain aboard the City of Key West at night, because of lack of accommodation at the barracks, already given over to two batteries of artillery. It was eventually decided to quarter them in old Fort Taylor, and this morning they marched there a stalwart body of men, many of whom have seen service in the Indian

campaigns, and most of whom rank high as sharpshooters. Some of the local papers have protested against having colored men sent here, and there has been a slight fear of an unfavorable demonstration. So far from anything of the kind happening, the colored troops were greeted with only words of praise. There was no movement of the fleet today. Chaplain Chickwell celebrated mass on the Cincinnati this morning, and preached in the Catholic Church. The Nashville took the patrol tonight.

ST. PAUL PASSES IN.

(PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The American Line steamer St. Paul passed in the Cape this evening. She will reach Cramps shipyard tomorrow, and Tuesday morning will be towed into an auxiliary cruiser will begin. It is estimated that this work will require about fifteen days.

ARMISTICE EMISSARIES.

AUTONOMISTS SEEK A CONFERENCE WITH INSURGENTS.

Havana Expecting a Fight and Impatient for the First Shot—The Governor's Family Leaves for Mexico in Haste.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
HAVANA, April 17.—This morning Señors Pedro Rabell, Colonel Serrano, Dolz Giberger and Leopoldo Sola, a well-known lawyer designated by the autonomists' government as a parliamentary committee to approach the insurgent leaders in eastern Cuba, left by rail for Batavia, from which point they will proceed by coast steamer to Santa Cruz del Sur, to ascertain whether the insurgent government in the province of Puerto del Principe will accept the armistice. The committee will propose a neutral zone and place of meeting. Señors John Ramirez and Silvestre Anacleto, prominent autonomists, have been appointed by the committee with the same end in view. They left this morning for Santa Cruz del Sur, where it is said they will use their influence in the name of the autonomist party, but independently of the parliamentary committee.

Gen. Blanco had a conference with the president and secretary of the Commercial Chamber shortly after the action of the American Senate began to be reported about the city, with reference to the commercial interests involved. Authorities of all classes are confident that the situation will be improved by the chief of the political parties.

This afternoon the Spanish steamer Villavieja sailed for Mexico with 112 passengers, among them the families of Señor Bruzon, Civil Governor of Havana.

The decision of the United States Senate has been received by the general public with coolness. People say they are prepared for a fight and are waiting for the first shot to be fired, the sooner the better.

SUDDENLY PEACEABLE.

Spain Dodges Responsibility for Hostilities.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)  
LONDON, April 17.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The vote of the Senate has caused a most unfavorable impression in Madrid, as closing the door to an understanding of any kind being arrived at between the Spanish and American governments. Should President McKinley endorse either the idea of recognition of Cuba, or of armed intervention, no Spanish government could tolerate either of these courses without risking the gravest consequences in Spain."

The unhesitating capitulation of the American parliament leads Spain to believe that such an aggressive and provoking policy simply aims at making a rush into a conflict before the results of the suspension of hostilities with the insurgent chiefs to pave the way for their submission, even at the price of considerable concessions, can be known.

"A decisive turn in the relations between Spain and the United States is expected to be reached at the end of the week, when resolutions having been finally adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives. President McKinley will lay the American pretensions before the Spanish government, demanding a reply on the principal points for settlement in the Cuban question and a cessation of all naval and military reinforcements which would imply a possibility of a renewal and prolongation of the struggle in Cuba. All such pretensions are subject to protest, and a firm refusal on the part of Spain, who will, however, do nothing aggressive in reply, as the Spanish government has determined to fix upon the United States the whole responsibility of provoking war against this country, which has made every honorable concession to preserve peace, short of a surrender of its rights and territory."

"Undoubtedly the government will have the cordial and enthusiastic support of Parliament, press and public opinion—and even the opposition of every shade of opinion—if America drives Señor Sagasta's Cabinet to adopt an attitude of resistance."

"The suppressed exasperation against the United States is daily assuming more and more serious proportions. With unflinching alacrity, the government expressed to Gen. Woodford its regret at the outrage against the American legation at Madrid, and telegraphed the civil governor to call upon the Vice-Consul, express regret, and promise that the authors of the outrage should be promptly punished."

"In Madrid, Malaga, Valencia and Barcelona the government has warned the provincial authorities since March 24 to be on their guard to protect the American Consulates and residences, and it is determined to maintain order and especially to working classes, held aloof, which allowed to place easily to disperse the rioters and protect the Consulates. The rector has closed the university for an indefinite period, and his conduct is generally approved in Barcelona and Madrid."

THE REBELLION SPREADING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, April 18.—A special dispatch from Singapore says that the Spanish steamer Leo XIII, from Manila, has arrived there crowded with Spanish officials and well-to-do Spanish families, who are escaping from the rebellion, which is spreading rapidly in the Philippines.

Manila is panic-stricken.

SPAIN'S COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department has authorized the release of a bulletin on the subject of Spain's foreign trade from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, the chief of the bureau of statistics.

The yearly average tonnage for the five years was 21,734,335, while that for the preceding five years was only 22,489,580. This increase was due to the growth in the tonnage of the Spanish merchantmen.

On December 31, 1895, the latest date

for which there are available statistics, the merchant marine of Spain comprised 1753 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 719,752.

Compared with the statistics of 1896, the figures of 1895 show a slight increase in the size of the fleet and a rather marked one increased tonnage. The steam vessels increased from 431 in 1896 to 438 in 1895.

YOUNG CALIFORNIA TO ENLIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

CINCINNATI, April 17.—The Enquirer says Judge H. W. Reeves, chairman of the Supreme Council of Young Men's Catholic Institute of the United States, has directed every council to designate a committee to telegraph in case of war, and to enroll at once all willing to go to the front the moment the President calls for volunteers.

Hon. J. J. McNamee, San Francisco, is the Supreme President of the order, which numbers 50,000.

DON CARLOS BOMBASTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

VENICE, April 17.—Don Carlos, in an interview here which is mainly a repetition of his manifesto, declared that Spain had mismanaged the Cuban difficulty from the first.

"She should have sought a casus belli long ago," he said, "when the United States were unprepared and should have had courage to bombard New York, and to disembark troops upon the coast of Florida. The United States would have been given war, but Spain was not to be vanquished. Cuba would share the fate of California and Texas and be absorbed by the Anglo-Saxon element."

THREAT OF THE CARLISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, April 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I hear from one of the most influential followers of Don Carlos that the threat of his chief to intervene in Spain and resume the throne is not an empty boast."

"The Carlists have established several military depots with material enough to furnish an army. The greatest store of arms and ammunition is in Milan, and arrangements are being made for transferring this stock by rail to the Carlists in the north of Spain."

SPORTING RECORD.

PACIFIC STATES LEAGUE.

YELLOW GAME OF BALL BETWEEN SACRAMENTO AND OAKLAND.

Courtesy at Modesto—The American Fifty-mile Tandem Standard is Lowered at Colorado Springs, Eastern Baseball.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SACRAMENTO, April 17.—The yellow variety of baseball seen here since the Boston Bloomer girls waddled around the bags was that offered by the Oakland of the Pacific States League here today in their alleged game with the Gilt Edges club of this city. About one thousand persons witnessed the first half of the game, but fully half of the crowd grew tired and did not wait for the finish.

The Gilt Edges were in fine form, and had their opponents known the game would have put up a cheap ball. They tired toward the end and played horse with the visitors, otherwise the score would have been better. The Oakland team were still more glaring. The batter was Boyle and Stanley, Krug and Golsinsky and Hammon. Score: Gilt Edges 25; Oakland 10.

The Sacramento Athletic Club team defeated the Railroad Shops today, Score, 22 to 9.

OAKLAND-FRESNO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

FRESNO, April 17.—Twelve hundred people saw Fresno lose their third straight game this afternoon, the Oakland boys winning by a score of 19 to 9. It was one of the most exciting games ever witnessed here. The game was a rush into a conflict before the results of the suspension of hostilities with the insurgent chiefs to pave the way for their submission, even at the price of considerable concessions, can be known.

Mockman was backed up well by the visitors, while the support given by Freeman of the home team was at times quite yellow. Score: Oakland 10, base hits, 11; errors, 5. Fresno 9, base hits, 8; errors, 3. Batteries—Mockman and Peters; Freeman and Manageria.

BEACHCOMBERS WONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN JOSE, April 17.—The largest crowd of the season was present at the game at Cyclops Park this afternoon between the Santa Cruz and San José teams. The Beachcombers won by a score of 4 to 3. Iberg pitched a strong, steady game for San José, but his support was not what it should have been, for many costly errors were made.

ATHLETICS WIN A GAME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Athletics and San Francisco of the Pacific States Baseball League played at Central Park today. Victory was certain to neither team until the San Francisco threw away their chances in the ninth, and lost by a score of 15 to 16. Both pitchers received a drubbing. Fitzpatrick, allowing 21 hits. Runs by innings:

San Francisco.....3 1 0 2 3 1 1 4—15

Athletics.....4 2 1 0 6 5 1 2 16—16

Base hits—San Francisco, 21; Athletics, 10.

Errors—San Francisco, 9; Athletics, 11.

Batteries—Perrine and Drews; Fitzpatrick and Scott.

Umpires—Gagus and Creamer.

SAN JOSE DEFEATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Today San Francisco beat San José 15 to 14 at Recreation Park.

San Francisco led the lead up to the seventh inning, when San José tied the score. Neither side scored in the eighth. When the ninth opened the crowd was excited, and cheered wildly when the home team secured two runs. The visitors made one run, but could do no better. Score by innings:

San Francisco.....2 5 0 0 3 3 2 15—15

San José.....2 1 0 1 3 1 3 14—14

Hits—San Francisco, 14; San José, 13.

Errors—San Francisco, 6; San José, 9.

Batteries—Murphy, Lee, Stroecker and Connelly; Wheeler and Ford.

Umpire—Smith.

Courtesy at Modesto.

MODESTO, April 17.—The courtesies here this afternoon resulted as follows: Tip, first; Tom Sharkey, second; Port Costa Lass, third.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Chicago Puts Up a Dozen Runs to St. Louis's One.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Score: Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 1; errors, 2.

St. Louis, 1; hits, 6; errors, 11.

Batteries—Thorn and Donohue; Carney, Daniel, Hughes and Clements.

Umpires—McDonald and O'Day.

CINCINNATI-CLEVELAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

CINCINNATI (O.), April 17.—Kelly was given miserable support in the batting, and the Reds won with two triples and a single, gave the Reds five runs. Hawley was in fine form, and

had the visitors at his mercy. The attendance was 15,000. Score:

Cincinnati, 12; base hits, 11; errors, 1.

Cleveland, 1; base hits, 5; errors, 4.

Batteries—Hawley and Reitz; Kelly and Clegier.

Umpires—Hartwood and Wood.

PITTSBURGH-LOUISVILLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—Tannehill won his own game today. Besides keeping the Colonels scattered, he hit a home run which brought in the winning run. The attendance was 13,900. Score:

Pittsburgh, 5; base hits, 8; errors, 0.

Louisville, 12; base hits, 12; errors, 1.

Batteries—Tannehill and Schriver; Fraser and Wilson.

Umpires—Cushman and Haydler.

New Wheel Records.

COLORADO SPRINGS (Colo.), April 17.—F. B. Abernathy and R. T. Eppson lowered the American fifty-mile record straightaway, roads, 2:30 and 2:30.30, and Wright, on a single, lowered the same record for single wheel, to 2:10:00.

PLANNING A CAMPAIGN.

To Overthrow Bryan and Boom Lee for President.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CHICAGO, April 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Plans for the overthrow of William J. Bryan, and the elevation of Fitzhugh Lee as the Democratic nominee for President in 1900, and the abandonment of free silver as the issue, are being perfected through the organization of Democratic clubs under the leadership of Tammany Hall, New York.

The South Branch of the Ohio River is believed the survival of his strength in the convention would be confined to the Transmississippi Valley and the extreme Western States, as it is part of the plan that favorite sons are to be sprung in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and other States to hold the convention. The plan is to elect a very young man, who is believed to be a native of New York and New England in swinging the winning vote to a dark horse, or else make Lee's nomination a certainty. Promoters of the scheme believe that patriotism will be the issue in 1900, and that the only available candidate the Democrats can put up will be Lee, who they believe will achieve great military glory at the head of the army that will conquer Spain in Cuba. Lee is conservative, they say, and can unite disrupted Democracy. They claim that prejudice, which might have existed against his past Confederate record, will be eliminated by active loyalty to the flag before 1900.

The alliance between Tammany and Chicago leaders made in New York last October was formally ratified at a meeting here yesterday.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Bank of England Doing Everything to Attract Gold.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, April 17.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Uncertainty is the main feature in the money market, the case of the pound sterling, and the future depending upon peace or war between Spain and the United States. The Bank of England is doing everything to attract gold. The stock market is quiet, owing to the timidity felt in view of the political uncertainties. Practically the whole list shows a decrease, first-class securities suffering with the others. Consols are a half lower, and English railways show a decline of from 1 to 1½. Spanish bonds recorded a heavy loss, the price dropping 20 from the top price of the year. All the international participations in the depression. American railroads were very much lower, closed lower, though little selling was recorded. St. Paul fell 2½; Louisville and Nashville, 2½; Atchison, preferred, the same; Erie, preferred, 1½; New York Central and Hudson River, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, preferred, all fell 1 per cent. The London market was quiet, and Grand Trunks ranged from ¾ to 1½ points.

"WILL BE NO WAR."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

ROME, April 17.—The Pungola Parliament publishes an editorial, in which the Italian Minister to the United States, who will leave for Washington next Thursday, in the course of which he declares there will be no war, and that the evening was a possibility of action by the powers to stay the decision of Congress as not excluded.

A KENTUCKY FEUD.

Ten Men Killed in a Clay County Quarrel.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

PINEVILLE (Ky.), April 17.—The Howard-Baker feud in Clay County has broken out again, and ten men are reported killed and three injured.

Howard and Baker were partners in a logging enterprise. They quarreled over relatives and friends joined in, and a week ago three of them were killed. Ance and Al Baker, who had been arrested and held in custody, were away and hid in the woods, declaring they would exterminate their enemies. The report of the killing was regarded as a challenge, and they kept their word. The names of the dead and wounded have not been reported.

Italian Indorsement.

ROME, April 17.—Señor Bovio, chief of the republican group in the Chamber of Deputies, declared today in a speech at the Roman Antonio Maceo Club. He was unable to attend, but he wrote a letter in favor of the Cuban independence, and endorsing the action of the United States.

Saving the Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—A pumping plant on a large scale is being constructed on the screw I. G. Merritt. When finished the screw will be towed up the Sacramento River, and the plant utilized for irrigation purposes. It is proposed to moor the barge alongside different farms, and pump the water from the river over the levees into ditches and canals. In this way it is thought that the crops along the rivers will be saved, and that in many cases a second crop will be forthcoming.

A Church Jubilee.

SANTA CRUZ, April 17.—The Methodist Church at this place today began the celebration of its golden jubilee, which will continue for four days. Bishop Taylor opened the services, and Rev. Eli McClish preached the jubilee sermon. Prominent Methodist ministers and laymen from all over the State are present to participate in the services.

Union Park Counseling.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The counseling at Union Park today resulted as follows:

Reserve Stake, second round—Metallie beat Eclipse, Forget beat Rusty Gold, Cavalier beat Van Neda, Sarcas beat Bendalson, Jester beat Gilt-Edge, Douglas beat Cross Patch, Move on beat Sans Souci, White Chief beat

JOSH. EDGAR, Adv.

## A REMARKABLE TRIP

C. H. WALKER JOURNEYS FROM THE ARCTIC TO EDMONTON.

A Four-months' Trip to Bring News of the Ice-prisoned Whalers.

A FOOD SUPPLY UNTIL JULY.

THE HOUSE LOOTED WHILE THE OWNER WAS PREACHING.

Union Park Counseling at San Francisco—Celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Methodist Church at Santa Cruz.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

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"WILL BE NO WAR."















# The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 17.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.02; at 5 p.m., 29.99. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 56 deg. and 62 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 88 per cent.; 5 p.m., 66 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., southwest, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., southwest, velocity 5 miles. Character of weather, 5 a.m., cloudy; 5 p.m., clear. Maximum temperature, 70 deg.; minimum temperature, 54 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

## WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—For Southern California: Fair Monday; warmer Monday night; fresh northerly winds.

## ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Practical ranchers up in Kern county do not propose to dry up and blow away when the ditches run low. They are prospecting for locations on which to sink wells, which shall afford a constant water supply, independent of rain or ditch water.

An Oakland man who was arrested for unmercifully beating a little girl, tried to escape imprisonment by going to sea. The plan failed, which is rather a pity. Shipping as a green hand on some whaler would just about fit his case, especially if the captain believed in the good old-fashioned method of training recruits with a handspike.

The San José Mercury says hopefully: "The interest in sugar-beet culture is steadily growing. Several sugar factories are projected in New York, Ohio, and other Eastern States, but California will lead in this great industry, just as she does in fruit. Before many years the United States will not import a pound of sugar, and a large portion of the sugar produced in this country will be the product of California fields and factories."

The Orange County Plain Dealer is striving to remember its mercies. It says: "California has its dry years. This is one of them. The Eastern States have their dry years and wet years. We have seen the crops in the valley of the Scioto swept three years in succession by flood. We have seen three years of drought in that country, where water had to be hauled on the highlands for stock and for domestic use. Every country is subject to its drawbacks. California, however, ages up as well as the most favored, and its health record is beyond compare."

Los Angeles children are eager to subscribe to the children's battleship fund, but in too many cases it is father and mother who are "held up" for the subscription. The best kind of patriotism that could be shown by true American boys and girls is to earn the money which shall go into their ship. Many little jobs of work could be done which would bring in honestly-gained nickels and dimes, paid by father or mother, for real help, instead of given merely to make a showing. True patriotism means work and sacrifice, and the ship built with money earned by boys and girls would be the proudest boast of the great American navy, because of the loyal young hearts and willing hands that had put love and work into her heart of oak and shell of steel.

## Events in Society.

A whist tournament was started at the Los Angeles Whist Club in the Currier Block Saturday evening, ladies versus the men. The players are as follows:

Medicines—  
L. W. Blinn, A. E. Haze, H. P. Jones, A. E. Chipman, A. C. Watkins, Miss Jones, Miss Hardeberg, Harry Osborn, J. K. Urnston, G. D. Austin, A. S. Jones, J. Swanburg, A. A. Bean, Charles Bean, John Bancroft, and Miss Bradbury.

Mrs. J. L. Bradbury was given a luncheon last Tuesday in celebration of her birthday. The affair was arranged as a surprise. Those present were Misses William Ferguson, Wing, Tillman, Dan Reichman, K. K. Austin, G. D. Austin, A. S. Jones, J. Swanburg, A. A. Bean, Charles Bean, John Bancroft, and Miss Bradbury.

Mrs. Gonde of Coronado street pleasantly entertained a few friends Friday evening. The feature of the evening was a graphophone, which created much mirth. After refreshments were served the remainder of the evening was devoted to cards and games. The decorations were carnations and sweet peas. Among those present were Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Bradbury, Miss Wood, Miss Bradbury, Messrs. Gonde, Munton, Arthur Munton, and A. W. Bradbury.

An old-time barn party was given last Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathway of South Alvarado street. All the details were carried out in quaint country fashion, and refreshments were served on the lawn. Among those present were:

Medicines—  
E. K. East, C. H. Mathway, F. Gettelbach, Ida Widney, Worth, Duffin, Smith, Roe, Charles French, W. Flak, A. L. Moffitt, S. J. French, F. Vogel, W. Boland, E. Girvin, E. K. East, C. H. Mathway, F. Gettelbach, Ida Widney, Worth, Duffin, Smith, Roe, Charles French, W. Flak, A. L. Moffitt, S. J. French, F. Vogel, W. Boland, E. Girvin.

## THE SPANISH PLAN.

STRONG SUSPICION THAT PRIVATEERS WILL BE COMMISSIONED.

The Treaty of Aranjuez. Made in 1795. Still in Force—Chances That Privateersmen Will be Hanged as Pirates.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON (D. C.) April 11.—Advices received at the Navy Department are to the effect that the Spanish government is recalling several of the stronger vessels of her merchant marine, and that those in command of many of her proudest ships owned by private citizens have been instructed to suspend their regular trips. This means, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Spain means to break faith in the matter of the treaty entered into between the United States and that country, and which was concluded October 27, 1795. The ratifications were exchanged at Aranjuez April 26, 1796, and the treaty was proclaimed August 2, 1796.

Article 14 of that treaty declares: "No subject of His Catholic Majesty shall apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States, or against the citizens, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of them, from any Prince or State with which the United States may be at war."

"Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, or the property of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the said King shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commission or letter of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate."

The opinion prevails at the Navy Department that this government would allow Spain to make the first step in this line of warfare, which has been condemned by all civilized nations as barbarous, inhuman and opening the way to acts which constitute a serious menace to commerce in general. The United States will respond to such a move on the part of Spain in like way only as a retaliatory measure, and in that way will not be in a position to receive condemnation such as will fall to the lot of Spain in such an event.

Although the United States and Spain have made several treaties since that of Aranjuez, the provisions above quoted have stood without alteration or abrogation. Thus have the two countries attested their belief in the principle that privateering has no place in civilized warfare. Lawrence, a celebrated authority on international law, states that privateering will not again be resorted to in warfare between civilized nations.

In the fifteenth century, when it was agreed that authorization from a sovereign was necessary, such authorization was given and letters of marque and reprisal issued. The ravages of privateers became so much of a nuisance, and the scandal became so great as modern trade developed, that finally, in the eighteenth century, most of the states of Europe made privateering a crime punishable as piracy.

In 1845, when Mexico was at war with the United States, the nation on our southwest boundaries issued letters of marque. James Buchanan, then Secretary of State, in a dispatch dated June 13, 1847, states that Spain had accepted letters of marque and he declared that in the event of their capture they would be treated as pirates, "under the treaty of 1795."

This precedent, if followed in the war which now seems inevitable, will inject a new feature into the strife. As fast as privateers are captured, they will be subjected to trial upon the high seas, and upon conviction—which would scarcely be a doubtful contingency—they would be hanged at the yard-arm.

The latest reports in the possession of the Treasury Department fix the number of vessels in the merchant marine of Spain at 1739, 1225 of which are sailing vessels, and the remaining 492 steamers. The United States, according to the same authority, has 1260 vessels, 1021 of which are sailing vessels and 239 steamships. The superiority of the merchant marine of the United States over that of Spain is manifest in the total tonnage of her vessels, which is 838,187 tons, as against 676,476 tons possessed by Spanish commerce.

The nature of the commerce in which the American merchant marine is employed is such as to make still more pronounced its superiority over the ships of the peninsula kingdom. The opinion is freely expressed that Spain will have still more to regret if she employs means of warfare which have long since been condemned.

Spain will undoubtedly make the point that the treaty of Aranjuez simply inhibits the acceptance of letters of marque by citizens of either of the belligerent powers from the official head of another state.

The fact cannot be overlooked that the United States has never been particularly friendly to privateering, and Spain has never abolished it as a method of inflicting damage on an enemy.

**Confidence in This Country.**  
[Louisville Courier-Journal.] This nation can assume a war expenditure of \$500,000,000, or even double that sum if necessary, without being racked by financial troubles. The perfect understanding of this fact keeps business men and financiers reasonably cool. As a matter of fact, it may cost us only a few cents of the smaller sum to drive the Spanish back to their peninsula. In the first shock of announced hostilities the tendency is to magnify the actual danger. Spain is really only formidable when battling at home. When compelled to send ships, men and supplies 4000 miles she is shorn of so much fighting power as to be a comparatively insignificant antagonist. Moreover, though the Spanish are brave, they are no longer a maritime people, such as Anglo-Saxons are. Their navies have produced only one great admiral during the past century, and with the corruption and incapacity to command that has characterized all their operations on land there is no reason to expect a better record on water. And if they do not make a better showing on the sea than they have done in Cuba, then we'll blow up their navy from battle-ship to torpedo boat, even as the assassins blew up the Maine.

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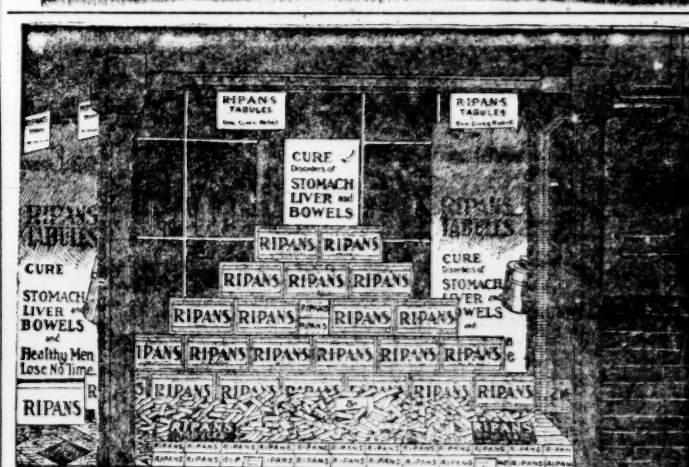
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